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CD69 antibody - middle region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI14909

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q07108
Other Accession	NM_001781, NP_001772
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Guinea Pig
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	22559

Additional Information

Gene ID	969
Alias Symbol	CLEC2C, AIM, EA1, MLR-3, GP32/28, BL-AC/P26
Other Names	Early activation antigen CD69, Activation inducer molecule, AIM, BL-AC/P26, C-type lectin domain family 2 member C, EA1, Early T-cell activation antigen p60, GP32/28, Leukocyte surface antigen Leu-23, MLR-3, CD69, CD69, CLEC2C
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-CD69 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CD69 antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD69
Synonyms	CLEC2C
Function	Transmembrane protein expressed mainly on T-cells resident in mucosa that plays an essential role in immune cell homeostasis. Rapidly expressed on the surface of platelets, T-lymphocytes and NK cells upon activation by various stimuli, such as antigen recognition or cytokine signaling, stimulates different signaling pathways in different cell types (PubMed:24752896, PubMed:26296369, PubMed:35930205). Negatively regulates Th17 cell differentiation through its carbohydrate dependent interaction with

	galectin-1/LGALS1 present on immature dendritic cells (PubMed:24752896). Association of CD69 cytoplasmic tail with the JAK3/STAT5 signaling pathway regulates the transcription of RORgamma/RORC and, consequently, differentiation toward the Th17 lineage (By similarity). Also acts via the S100A8/S100A9 complex present on peripheral blood mononuclear cells to promote the conversion of naive CD4 T-cells into regulatory T-cells (PubMed:26296369). Acts as an oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL) receptor in CD4 T- lymphocytes and negatively regulates the inflammatory response by inducing the expression of PDCD1 through the activation of NFAT (PubMed:35930205). Participates in adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cells (ASCs)-mediated protection against P.aeruginosa infection. Mechanistically, specifically recognizes P.aeruginosa to promote ERK1 activation, followed by granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) and other inflammatory cytokines secretion (PubMed:34841721). In eosinophils, induces IL-10 production through the ERK1/2 pathway (By similarity). Negatively regulates the chemotactic responses of effector lymphocytes and dendritic cells (DCs) to sphingosine 1 phosphate/S1P by acting as a S1PR1 receptor agonist and facilitating the internalization and degradation of the receptor (PubMed:37039481).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed on the surface of activated T-cells, B- cells, natural killer cells, neutrophils, eosinophils, epidermal Langerhans cells and platelets

References

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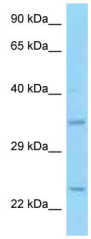
Lopez-Cabrera M.,et al.J. Exp. Med. 178:537-547(1993).
Ziegler S.F.,et al.Eur. J. Immunol. 23:1643-1648(1993).
Santis A.,et al.Eur. J. Immunol. 24:1692-1697(1994).
Natarajan K.,et al.Biochemistry 39:14779-14786(2000).

Images



WB Suggested Anti-CD69 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: HCT15 Whole Cell